

attendance. And yet this is not for lack of interest. No body of progressive farmers

can be long together with starting questions which they are impatient to see solved, and which nothing but science can settle. It is this felt want which has led to the establishment of the Agricultural College, and which is now asking for an experimentation connected with it. Here are the men and the appliances, and the Leste we have already had of its work in this direction only make us the more eager that it should have means to prosecute it with vigor. The securities which has been given to the trade in fertilizers, the investigations in plant food and plant life as also in the growth and manufacture of beets into sugar are but foretastes of what can be done when the means are at hand.

The inquiry now comes, shall we continue to appropriate some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars yearly when we can see no very obvious result as far as the advance of agriculture is concerned or give a part of the

I lead to an institution which will take up its work by asking vital questions of to-day, questions which you can only speculate about, and find their truth in the solution. It seems to me there can be no better way than answer here. Let us go forward with confidence. To hesitate is to lose what we have gained.

It is unnecessary to dwell on this point, because I and I am ready to define my position, which is, that the agricultural societies of the State should so benefit accept of one-half of it at an unlimited bounty; that is three hundred dollars annually each, and that the other half should go toward the maintenance of an experiment station where the results of the experiments are made known to both of them, as may be thought best. In this way all the practical benefits of the station would be secured with such an addition to the funds of the college as would greatly increase its usefulness, and what is of more small importance without asking an additional dollar of the State.

The only objection I know of to an institution like this is that it is too expensive. But if we compare the cost of a single year's instruction

such an effort follows, it will be a pity. The institution of fairs has become so firmly established that they might be safer entrusted to take care of themselves entirely if necessary. Especially is this the case now that fair grounds are so generally in use. The New England Society, I believe, has no new duty to perform in this respect, but to take care of the fairs as they are, to fairs which live and thrive in the same independent fashion. The societies of our sister State of Connecticut received in the year but twenty-eight hundred dollars in bounty, while she paid in premiums to the amount of nearly fifteen thousand. The Massachusetts societies received \$18,000. They paid in premiums only \$45,400. Fairgrounds are everywhere, and the fairs are still alone, twenty-two hundred and fifty. See *Address*, and of *the* *State* *of* *Connecticut* and fifty-six for horses. We drew from the State \$200. The Hampshire #6600 and Hampden County Society received \$6000 and paid for stock a little over \$700. The Connecticut fair, reported at the State

debt. In Massachusetts the number is eighteen. With such facts as these it is idle to say that fair cannot be supported with our help from outside. Indeed some facts go to show, that the more help they receive the more agriculture languishes.

I suppose Massachusetts pays a larger bounty than any other State in New England, and yet, if we may believe Mr. Cibley in the last report of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, the decrease of farm in number from 1860 to 1870 was greater here than in any other State. If this is so it is not quite time to inquire several whether we cannot turn some of the bounty of our good mother into more profitable channels?

CORN FOR FODDER IN NEW YORK STATE.
(From the Husbandman.)

Neighbor R. finding his pastures getting short and his supply of hay not sufficient for summer and winter both, began to search

for the substitute. Hairyroot was harvested in the first week in July. A portion of the hairyroot stubble was then ploughed and on the 15th of July the drilled rows were spaced to 40 inches apart, with kernels four to five inches apart in the rows. The variety used was that which was in the highest demand for the home-grown company corn. Thistlegrass grew nearly as high as the Dent corn, are well covered with blades, and produced a heavy yield of grain. The yield of the corn was once or twice as great very rapidly. Many of the stalks measured eight feet in height at the end of the growing season. The corn was cut and the grain was raised for a few weeks after that. It commenced feeding in early August, but little more was fed than the usual amount for the season. In the cutting field corn the crop was cut, thrown on the ground in armfuls, and left for a few days to rot. The corn was then cut with a mowing machine and the tops tied, to remain until the corn was thoroughly cured or wanted for use. He has thus succeeded in growing hairyroot, a full crop of corn, and a good crop of alfalfa, having elapsed between the harvesting of the first and planting the second, which we call double cropping. The hairyroot is a native of Europe. It was on what is called natural corn, or wheat land, a rich, stony soil. His corn

large seeds and the same timeliness for the farmer as the mark of the experiment than for the farmer's profit at the present price.

It is not clear, however, perhaps the most convenient implement for sowing corn, by no means an indispensable one. I mention it only for this reason, that it is not a very desirable to raise as much fodder as possible, drills are almost unknown. This is a very serious defect of corn being sown broadcast.

Last season another neighbor found his pastures likely to be overstocked with sheep and he had to resort to the use of a harrow and land made rich and mellow for raising tobacco. It was then furrowed one way and then the other, so that the seed was scattered in the drills by hand and covered. The large Dent variety was used. Being cultivated enough to grow, the growth of stalks was simply marvellous. Another greater wonder was, that very little of the seed of the stalks was lost in the ears of very respectable size.

It was planted in May—I think before the middle of the month. The stalks were cut in the wagon-load and much of it was put on a piece of heavy stubble seeded with timothy and clover. The grass would be injured, but the corn would not.

is not totally destroyed, by so much tramping. Instead of that being the case, the much abused field has this season yielded the best crop of hay in the neighborhood, besides a heavy second crop of clover well filled, which has just been taken off for seed. The owner is of the opinion that the hay and clover seed crops were both greatly bene-

SALE OF THE ALBION HERD OF SWISS CATTLE.
The sale by auction, Tuesday, Oct. 23, of the well known herd of Swiss cattle owned by Mr. D. G. Aldrich, of the city of Lowell, was a very large company of gentlemen interested in thoroughbred cattle. It is estimated that over 1000 persons were present on such an occasion. The sale of the herd, well known throughout the country, and the general excellence of the animals, was a great success. The herd was composed of 1000 head of cattle, and the sale was a great success. The herd was composed of 1000 head of cattle, and the sale was a great success.

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The following Prizes for Reclamation Salt Marsh in Massachusetts will be awarded December 1st, 1877, to the winner of the contest. The contest was held for the purpose of promoting the reclamation of salt marshes in Massachusetts, and the prizes were awarded to the winners of the contest.

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The Russian invasion of the Balkans.
The Russian invasion of the Balkans is a great success. The Russian army has defeated the Turkish army in several battles, and is now advancing towards Constantinople.

Imperial Egg Food.
The best food for eggs.
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